The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1871. NO. 264.

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BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW

Are just in receipt of a large and attractive stock of Striped, Checked, and Figured Piques, Marseilles, and other desirable and Seasonable Goods, direct from manufacturers in Europe, which they are offering at attractive prices.

BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW

Offer to the Trade Twenty Thousand Parasols, at Manufacturers' Prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A Rare Chance.

STARCH.

DURYEAS' SATIN GLOSS STARCH.

DURYEAS' SUPERIOR STARCH, Also for Laundry.

DURYEAS' IMPROVED CORN STARCH AND MAIZENA.

REAL ESTATE.

J. F. NICHOLS & CO., Real Estate and Loans,

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN.

MACHINERY.

EXTENSIVE SALE Valuable Machinery,

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Goodrich's Steamers.

For Green Bay AND ESCANABA.

Daily Line to St. Joseph.

BANKING.

OFFICE OF WREHN, ULLMANN & CO., BANKERS,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

J. WEITZEL & BRO., IMPORTERS OF Wines and Liquors

Have Removed

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

BUILDING PAPER.

BUILDING PAPER,

FIRST-CLASS ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.

J. R. Lawrence & Co.,

NICKEL PLATING.

NICKEL PLATING.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE.

Schweizer's Coffee House,

WANTED.

COMPOSITORS WANTED,

Evening Mail Company.

A Tenor Singer,

TO LUMBER DEALERS!

WANTED.

TOILETINE.

RIVERSIDE.

RIVERSIDE TIME TABLE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WET OR DAMP FEET

Are the great predisposing cause of much of that Scourge,

CONSUMPTION,

CABLE SCREW WIRE BOOTS & SHOES,

TO RENT.

FIRE PROOF Tribune Building,

STORES AND OFFICES.

WM. C. DOW,

TRIBUNE OFFICE. TO RENT.

TO RENT.

NEW HOTEL, MADISON, WIS., TO RENT.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

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STEINWAY

SMITH & NIXON,

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PIANOS FOR RENT.

SPRING STYLES OF RICHMOND PRINTS.

CALICOES,

Money to Loan

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN.

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DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS, MEDFORD RUM,

COPPER.

COPPER.

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PAPER HANGINGS.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1871.

THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the United States has reversed its former decision on the legal-tender question, and now holds, by a majority of five votes to four, that the Legal-Tender act had a lawful *ex post facto* operation, so as to make contracts entered into prior to its enactment payable in legal-tender currency, instead of being collectable in gold. For the nature of the decision we care little, although we think it was right. Chief Justice Chase, and Judges Nelson, Clifford, and Field continue of their former opinion. They were the majority of the court then, and are the minority now. This is the sole reason why the decision is reversed. It is impossible to suppose that the mere reargument has persuaded anybody. It was the reorganization of the court which has in fact affected the reversal of the former judgment. This reorganization was affected, not merely by the filling of the vacancy left by Judge Grier, but also by the addition of another Judge to the bench.

At the time this change was made, its object was currently stated to be to reverse this decision. The two new Judges who were appointed, were appointed presumptively through the direct and indirect influence of the two leading corporations (the Pennsylvania Central and Camden & Amboy) who have the largest pecuniary stake in the decision. It enables them to pay in greenbacks the interest and principal of their bonds, which, but for this reversal, they would have been compelled to pay in gold.

This allegation may be true or false. It was currently reported and believed when the new Judges were appointed, and color was lent to the change by the fact that the Attorney General moved for a reopening of the question immediately after their appointment. But, even if true, this is not the worst feature of the case. The worst feature is that, if decisions of the court of last resort are liable to be reversed within one year after they are rendered, we have no longer any solid ground under our feet. Cursed be he that removeth the landmarks, is an old and a just saying. The court ought, for the sake of its own dignity and permanence, for the sake of the great principles of jurisprudence upon which human society rests, to have stood by its decision. This was incumbent upon those Judges who were in the minority last year, equally with those who were in the majority, and even more than upon the new Judges. We fear that the public credit will receive a severe shock by this evidence of instability in the place, of all others, where we have been accustomed to look for stability, permanence, security. The mere dollars and cents involved in the decision are of small moment, but the feeling of insecurity and unrest which it is calculated to inspire is indeed deplorable.

It is hardly to be supposed that the new decision will be a finality. If decisions are to be changed by the addition of Judges to the court, there is no reason why the process should stop here, or why it should be confined to the legal-tender case—no reason except the forbearance of parties strong enough to make and unmake Judges and courts. The Force bill which has just passed Congress is, in our judgment, an alarming departure from the principles engrafted in the constitution, but, after all, it is a law which the people can easily change. The reversal of the Supreme Court's decisions in this manner is a far more serious business.

TAMMANY HALL.

A writer in the New York *Tribune* calls the attention of the public to the fact that Tammany Hall now reigns supreme in the State and city of New York, and that the life, liberty, and property of both are at the mercy of that giant and merciless organization. This is not an overdrawn picture. The Democratic party in the State of New York is like a well-disciplined army of banditti under the command of thoroughly unscrupulous and yet able managers. Tammany Hall is the centre of power and authority. Its success has been regular, though rapid. Its grasp at supreme power was at first resisted by various minor Democratic organizations, but, one after another, there were suppressed, with the connivance at least of a faction of the Republican organization, and at last it became omnipotent in the city. The last rebellion in the Democratic ranks against Tammany was that of the New York *World* and Sheriff O'Brien, two years ago, but, with the aid of the purchasable portion of the Republicans, that revolt was crushed, [illegible] ronage and power of the [illegible] Tweed regency made more [illegible] than ever. Tammany Ha[illegible] absolute power over the expenditure of all public money in the City of New York, but has unlimited authority to raise money by taxation. It makes the tax levy, issues and sells the city bonds, expends and distributes the money, and is responsible to nobody. It has absolute control over the elections. It can return any person elected or defeated; it can make the majority for its candidate whatever may be needed to secure the State. It has gone on gradually increasing the Democratic majority in the city, from 36,000 in 1860, to 80,000 in 1869, and, should ten or twenty thousand more be needed to insure the election of the State ticket, it can meet the requirement. The power of an organization having the uncontrolled and irresponsible levy, collection, and expenditure of public money has enabled it to extend its power throughout the State. It rules at Buffalo, and its authority is increasing in all the agricultural counties. It never loses a measure in the Legislature for the want of votes, because it has the all-potent argument of money. It has seized all the great works of the State, and its appointed agents fill every office from lock-keeper on the canal to the Governor, from turnkey in the Tombs to the Judge on the bench. Its fundamental object is plunder, and its direct means corruption. It has grown so rich, and has such an immense fund to bestow upon its creatures, that it is no surprise that, among its active though more or less silent, agents and supporters, and, per consequence, its stipendiaries, are men holding high official position, and who exercise large control in the Republican organization.

A very clear-headed and thoroughly-informed citizen of New York, when recently asked when this thing would stop, promptly answered, "Not till they break into private houses." This answer told the whole story. It cannot be doubted that a very large proportion of the merchants, bankers, and capitalists of New York city and State are also members of the Democratic party, and, when they do vote, vote with that party. The other, or Republican portion of this same class, have lapsed into political somnolence and indifference. They seldom take any part in politics, or give the least heed to the way in which the affairs of the city are managed or conducted. This class, which, of all others, has most at stake, devote their entire time and thought to business. They know nothing and care nothing about anything beyond what pertains to their immediate daily operations. They pay their taxes, and, so long as they can pass from their homes to their counting-rooms unmolested, and their houses and stores are not sacked and plundered, they let politics and government, police and Comptroller, courts and railways, take their predestined course of theft and corruption. So long as the individual is not personally assaulted, these men care little about the robberies committed on the general public. The man who hears the fire alarm at night counts the signal, and, when he learns that he has no property in that district, returns to his bed in complete indifference. So with the capitalists of New York. So long as the mob is not inside their houses or their banks, they pay no attention, and will pay none until the insatiable gangs shall turn from general to special plunder.

The New York mob have many of the characteristics of the Paris mob. They subsist on what the government expends among them. When, for any cause, this expenditure ceases, then the mob is in arms. Then comes the cry, Down with the rich, division of property, equality of wealth; then, and not till then, do the conservative, thrifty, substantial, and orderly people of Paris bestir themselves to escape massacre, and, to avert pillage, rapine, and fire, fall into being some stronger despotism, which, while it rules France and Paris with merciless exaction, protects person and property, and maintains peace, order, and the rights of property. The reaction is prompt, is often bloody, but never comes until the robbers, having exhausted the public treasury, turn their hands upon the persons and property of individuals.

There is no use appealing to the substantial and respectable citizens of New York to check the abuses and arrest the frauds which are so rapidly overwhelming the city. Governments, owing their power exclusively to the mob, will naturally cater to those who elect them. The neglect of respectable persons in New York city to take any part in the primary matters leading to a choice of public officers places the entire government of that city, and now of the State, in the hands of men as low in all the gradations of personal and political decency and morality as the men and women who have recently proclaimed anarchy, and who have plundered the banks, the churches, the warehouses and private residences in Paris. So long as the government of New York depends upon these people, so long will it travel from bad to worse, until, at last, personal violence will commence; the banks will be robbed, private residences despoiled, and a season of anarchy will set in, out of which law and order will be restored, if restored at all, by the arming and drilling of those whose long inaction and indifference have encouraged Tammany Hall in its villanies.

The St. Lawrence Line.

During the last season a very considerable portion of the freighting business between Chicago and Montreal was done by the Northern Transportation Company. The business increased so rapidly that the Vermont Central Railway, which carried freights between Ogdensburgh and Boston in connection with this line, became alarmed, and, during the winter, have bought out the Northern Transportation Company's propellers, at a cost of $1,200,000—a figure which, it is believed, is far beyond their real value. Not to be bluffed off by this movement, Messrs. Ireland & Co., of Montreal, and 108 LaSalle street, Chicago, have organized a line of twelve propellers between this city and Montreal, to run in connection with the Allan line of ocean vessels, and they are building four others as fast as possible. Messrs. Ireland & Co. are now prepared to give our merchants through rates on grain, provisions, &c., direct to Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, and, in a few days, they will be ready to make through rates from England direct to Chicago. The following has been handed to us as the average comparative cost of transportation of grain from Chicago to Liverpool, via Montreal and New York:

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Via Montreal—			
From Chicago to Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From Montreal to Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Via New York—			
From Chicago to New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From New York to Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

By this route goods can now be imported from England, and, of course, from all parts of Europe, direct to this city, without asking so much as by your leave from the New York Custom House sharks. Messrs. Ireland & Co. are already making extensive arrangements with our leading importers, and with our grain and provision merchants, for a large business. There can scarcely be a doubt that the results, during the current year, of the foreign traffic by this line, will be of the most satisfactory and encouraging character.

Monument to Professor Morse.

While no man who has ever served the world better deserves some crowning testimonial of the world's gratitude than Professor Morse, perhaps none ever had less need of a monument. To every large expenditure there should be a certain fitness or need to give it significance and a just expression. The purpose of a monument should be to hand down to posterity some name and achievement which are likely otherwise to be forgotten, and which deserve to be remembered. Some achievements are really of great importance in their time, and yet leave no lasting record behind. A monument to the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth, to John Brown, or Andrew Jackson, or the Duke of Wellington, is an appropriate testimonial. But a national monument to the inventor of the magnetic telegraph is like piling up a heap of stones to indicate the whereabouts of Mont Blanc. Doubtless some particular capital, or city, like Washington, New York, London, Paris, or Chicago, may need for its own appropriate ornamentation a first-class monument of Morse, or Humboldt, or Franklin, or Columbus. But every village in the civilized world is, or is destined soon to become, a monument to Morse in being itself a telegraphic station. The daily press, with its columns of telegraphic news each morning and evening, is a monument to Morse. The [illegible] of commerce, [illegible] consequent higher standard of [illegible] and culture rendered possible by the telegraph, make modern material civilization itself a monument to Professor Morse.

Were a monument of bronze erected to Professor Morse, in Washington, however imposing its design or elaborate its [illegible] the expenditure, the fame of Morse would publish the existence of the monument instead of the monument [illegible] the name of Morse. But, as a means of collecting national contributions for the ornamentation of the city of Washington, we know of no design more creditable to the residents of Washington than the association they have recently formed to build a monument to Professor Morse. He is now about 80 years of age, and looks back with a clear and undimmed memory to the period about forty years ago when he went to Washington with two projects in view. One was to get permission to paint a picture of the signing of the compact in the cabin of the Mayflower in one of the four vacant panels in the rotunda at Washington. The other was to get a small appropriation from Congress, to defray the cost of the experiment of sending a message by an electric current through a wire from Washington to Baltimore. It can now be sent for 20 cents. The first application was refused. President John Quincy Adams thought Washington Allston a far superior painter to Professor F. B. Morse, as perhaps he was. His second application was to Congress, and, though one honorable member compared it to a proposition to build a railroad to the moon, it was granted. From the moment the first message flashed through the wire, Professor Morse stood forth at the head of the world's living and dead inventors. The steam engine and printing press were invented piecemeal, and their credit must be divided among several partial inventors. The electro-magnetic telegraph was the sole invention of Morse, those who had preceded him having done little more than demonstrate that electricity was transmissible through a metallic medium for considerable distances.

A present of 400,000 francs was appropriately made to Professor Morse in 1858 by the ten chief powers of Europe on the motion of France. While the Christian powers thus concurred in expressing their sense of the obligations of the enlightened world, the Sultan of Turkey, as if to show that the value of the invention was not limited to Christendom alone, presented him a circlet of diamonds. Louis Napoleon conferred upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honor, before he had himself met with those reverses which consigned him to the Legion of Dishonor. Numerous other testimonials were showered upon him from Europe, and even the Mr. Adams, who had rejected his pretensions as an artist, declared that, as an inventor, he had done more for the advancement of the human race than was possible to be achieved by a hundred Presidents of the United States.

The monument proposed by the association of gentlemen at Washington will stand at the junction of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street, about midway between the Capitol and the Treasury Building. It is designed by the well-known sculptor, Horatio Stone, and will consist of a statue of Professor Morse, 12 feet in height, surmounting a cylindrical shaft and octagonal base 21 feet in height, enriched with numerous sculptures illustrative of the invention of the telegraph.

The statue represents Professor Morse standing erect holding in his left hand a telegraphic instrument, and with his right making a gesture as if explaining his invention. The figure is described as dignified and graceful, and the statue, taken as a whole, is stately, imposing, and strong. It is estimated to cost $200,000, and, as an ornament to the city of Washington, is well worth that sum that its residents can well afford to build it. As a means of perpetuating the fame of Professor Morse, it is as useless as a sign on the summit of the Himalayas to indicate that that is the highest altitude ever attained by man.

The Work of Winans.

After Winans deserted his party and went over to the Tammany Democracy, the charter bills were put through the New York Legislature with a rush, without reading, and out of the regular order. In this way all the ring measures were crammed through, including the 2 per cent tax levy, the amended charter, the Election law, and the repeal of the Registry law, and were promptly signed by Governor Hoffman. The new Election law not only sweeps away all the restrictions in regard to registry, but protects the repeaters by having the vote for Congressmen upon a separate ticket, which is to be the first canvassed, in order to prevent the United States officials from exercising any supervision over the frauds that may be perpetrated in the subsequent canvassing of the city or State.

A special despatch from Albany to the New York *Times* describes how the ring bills were passed:

[illegible]

The members of the Ministerial Union had a discussion yesterday relative to the propriety of admitting reporters to their councils, the result being a vote to exclude them. Of course, it is entirely competent for any body of clergymen or laymen to make their proceedings secret unless the rules of their organization, or the fiduciary and public character of the body itself, prevent such privacy. Nevertheless, we grieve to learn that the ground on which the reporters were ejected was, if we may judge from the remarks of the speakers on that side, the alleged ungodliness of the newspapers, and their consequent unfitness to spread the glad tidings which the union would proclaim. There is always, moreover, a certain degree of public curiosity attaching to all proceedings which are held in secret, particularly of a body so large as this Ministerial Union should be. This was evidently a consideration with the Rev. Mr. Daniels and others of the union, who recounted the instances in which the daily press has proved the preacher's best bridge to popular favor and enlightenment. These indubitable facts were not sufficient, however, to effect the active efforts of the Rev. Mr. Hatfield and others, and the reporters were bidden to "go" in peremptory terms. Perhaps, after the assembly had been thus purged, the question may have been reopened; and if so, perhaps, some of the following scripture texts were brought to the attention of the union:

"The word that the Lord spake: Publish and [illegible]

[illegible]

"For there is nothing hid, which shall not be manifested; neither was anything kept secret, but it should come abroad."—Mark, 4:22.

So far as THE TRIBUNE is concerned, we beg to assure the union that we have no desire to disturb their privacy. If they do not wish their proceedings made public, that is their affair, and not ours.

The only improvement, if there be any at all, in the condition of passengers by the West and North Division street railways, is that obtained by a portion of the passengers being driven upon the outside, to the discomforts of street-car travel. The aggregate number of passengers carried by railways in these sections is not, apparently, any greater than it was two or three years ago; but the solid procession which moves toward the city [illegible] the railroad corporations for not furnishing them the facilities for riding, if they wish to ride. It was an essential condition of the grant by which the railway companies acquired the practical monopoly of the traffic in their respective divisions that the grantees should furnish reasonable accommodations to passengers; and, if the present accommodations in the quarter specified are reasonable, then anything would be reasonable—say, a platform car, of the rudest sort, without seats or shelter, and made solely with reference to packing in the greatest possible number of passengers. The reply of the railroad companies is that their accommodations are adequate except at certain hours (the only hours, by the way, when most people want to travel), and that it would be unprofitable to keep up the extra stock necessary to furnish comfortable accommodations at those hours. In response to this, a writer in the *Railroad Gazette* has suggested, that, since the quality of the accommodations at the crowded hours is so much worse than that which the company ostensibly offers, the price should be reduced to correspond therewith; and that a law should prohibit any railway company from collecting more than half fare unless it provides the passenger with a seat on demand. It is doubtful, however, whether this would insure more car-room, since it would manifestly be more profitable to the companies to forfeit a half-fare on the thirty or forty standing passengers than to furnish the whole fare on that number, or, what would be nearly the same—provide extra accommodations for them.

The largest vote ever cast in Washington was on last Thursday at the election for Delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia and House of Delegates of the District. The registration numbered 29,528, of whom 17,756 were whites and 10,772 were colored. The actual vote cast was 26,283, being but 2,245 less than the registry.

The candidates for Congress were General Chipman, Republican, and Richard T. Merrick, Democrat. The former received 15,150 votes, and the latter 11,084; majority for Chipman, 4,156. The colored vote was cast nearly solid for Chipman, which, together with some 6,000 whites, elected him by this sweeping majority.

The House of Delegates consists of 22 members—one from each district, or what would here be called a ward. The Republicans carried fifteen, and the Democrats seven of the districts. Before the election, we were called on to state what sort of a man, politically, Merrick, the Democratic candidate, was when he resided in this city several years ago. We stated that he was as bad as his party—neither better nor worse. On this record or standing he was badly negatived. The municipal elections everywhere this spring have been hard on the Democrats. The public seem to be greatly averse to entrusting municipal government to the hands of the Democrats, which, undoubtedly, is occasioned by their maladministration in New York, where their power is supreme.

The Springfield *Republican* calls attention to the large number of editors who are enjoying the emoluments of well-salaried places under the General Government. In Philadelphia, for instance, every paper of any consequence, not absolutely Democratic, has a fat office—Forney, of the *Press*, as Collector of the Port; Calhoun, of the *Post*, as Pension Agent; and McMichael, of the *North American*, as Collector of Internal Revenue; while the editor of a Lancaster paper holds the office of Naval Officer of the Port of Philadelphia. In New York the patronage goes to the journals, [illegible] the more metropolitan journal [illegible] it will have to do with [illegible] governmental patronage. In that city, the most recent appointment of the sort is that of Norvell, the financial editor of the *Times*, as advertising agent of the Treasury Department. [illegible] west, a large number of Republican newspapers have been comfortably provided for.

The trial of Mrs. Fair, in San Francisco, has assumed a new phase, which is sure to leave the prisoner exempt from State prison or the hangman for a considerable period yet. This is the contested legality of all proceedings in the trial since the 17th, at which date the Judge adjourned his court to go over to another [illegible] able him to finish up the Fair trial. If the woman is found guilty, her counsel will take an appeal on the ground that the adjournment, according to the statute, virtually terminated the term. The Judge has, however, a subsequent statute upon which he depends to justify his action [illegible] Judge and prosecuting attorneys, anyway. They must convict and hang, or shut up the prisoner, or else take their chances whenever they come within short range of her derringer and hysterics.

THE NORTHWEST.

IOWA.

Tobacco-raising is attracting much attention in Rock Island and adjoining counties.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

Parson Loster announces that he will fight potato-bugs and the devil during the coming season.

KANSAS.

The following "apology" is published in a Topeka paper: "An Apology.—Some time last winter Dr. S. E. Sheldon ordered me to make him a fine single-breasted frock coat, to be worth $45. I made the coat, and it was a perfect fit; but he left it on my hands, because he wanted a 'swallow-tail' instead, whereby I suffered a loss of $25. This spring he ordered of me a business suit, and endeavored to again leave a coat on my hands. I told him to leave me the whole suit or pay me for it. He refused, and I kicked him out of my shop at 8 o'clock on the morning of March 27, 1871. He has since, however, paid me, and requested an apology, which I now make, and state that, had he paid me for my work as requested, I would not have kicked him out of my shop as above mentioned.—J. V. HART."

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

—Bella C. Barrows has been elected lecturer on diseases of the eye in the Medical Department of Howard University. She is a native of Vermont, and has lately returned from Europe, where, it is said, she has had the advantage of the best medical institutions it affords, and has repeatedly operated on the human eye under the instruction of the best oculists of Vienna and London.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

[illegible]

CROPS.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

After Grant—What?

From the Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

[illegible]

Massacre of a Crew by Fijians.

A letter from Sydney, New South Wales, under date of March 1, to the San Francisco *Alta*, gives the following remarkable story of the massacre of a vessel's crew by inhabitants of the Fiji Islands, of which mention has been made in our telegrams:

[illegible]

AN OPEN SWINDLE.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Co-operative Distribution.

From the New York Tribune, April 22.

[illegible]

Strike of Chinese Laborers in Louisiana.

[illegible]

STONE AS ASSESSOR.

[illegible]

English Railway Law.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

England has certain laws regulating railway travel, which strike Americans as odd. In that country a man must not jump on or off a train while it is in motion; if he does, he is hauled before a magistrate and fined. [illegible]

England—The Land-Owners in Peril—Mr. Stuart Mill on the Subject.

[illegible]

The Oyster War.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 19th says:

[illegible]

The System Demanded for South Carolina—Cumulative Voting the Only Practicable Remedy for Existing Evils—Both Parties Favoring It.

[illegible]

TOTALITY REPRESENTATION.

Practical Working of the New System in Pennsylvania. Letter from Ex-Senator Buckalew.

[illegible]

C. R. BUCKALEW.

April 17, 1871.

THE LAW COURTS.

Damages Awarded Against an Ex-Sheriff.

A Busy Day in the Police Courts.

Superior Court.

[illegible]

United States District Court.

[illegible]

Criminal Court.

[illegible]

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

County Court.

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

[illegible]

REGENERATION.

An English Precedent.

[illegible]

SILKS.

J. B. SHAY,

112, 114, & 116 Lake-st.,

Has received, direct, a late importation of SUPERIOR

BLACK SILKS,

COMPRISING THE

Famous "BONNET,"
Famous "PONSON,"
Famous "VALLON,"
Famous Gro de "INDIEN,"
Famous Gro de MILAN,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

And will sell at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, *and* $2.00 *per yard.*

A BETTER SILK than can be found elsewhere at these prices.

In a word, I have one of the LARGEST, and CERTAINLY the CHEAPEST, stock of

Black Silks

In the market—to which an invitation to call and examine is extended.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WAT[illegible]

The most lasting, [illegible] and refreshing of all [illegible] for use on the Hand[illegible] at the Toilet, and [illegible] For sale by all D[illegible] Perfumers.

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SALES UNDER [illegible]

[illegible]

THE STATE PR[illegible]

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Damages Awarded Against an Ex-Sheriff.

A Busy Day in the Police Courts.

Superior Court.

TUESDAY—Present, Judge Tuthill.

An action of trespass by Lester S. Larson against John L. Beckwith and others came to the end of Mr. Ward, who claimed that the defendants had taken his property under a writ of attachment issued against the property of Mr. Ward's father, and that they had sold it to satisfy the claim. The defendants claimed that the property was the property of the father, and that the sale was made under a valid attachment. The jury found for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at $1,000. And, under the law, the defendants should obtain their full share of the $1,000.

The Conservative vote, 144,000 in

SALES UNDER POWERS.

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

Governor Palmer's Veto of the Bill to Investigate Its Management and Condition.

REGENERATION.

An English Precedent.

Criminal Court.

The Police Court.

County Court.

REAL ESTATE.

ERIE.

Mr. Southmayd's Long Chase After the Missing Shares—Tracing the President—Another Promising Trail that Led to Nothing—Mr. Gould Catechised.

From the New York World, April 21.

Mr. Jay Gould, President of the Erie Railway Company, appeared promptly at 1 o'clock yesterday, in answer to the summons calling him before the referee in charge of the investigation concerning the English shares. The object of bringing up Mr. Gould as a witness was to enable Mr. Southmayd, as to the cause of the failure to comply with the order requiring the production of the Erie transfer books and the stock ledger.

Before swearing Mr. Gould, Mr. Southmayd desired to call another witness for the purpose of proving the irregularity of cancelling 30,000 shares of Erie Railway stock without having the same registered by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—the regular registrar; for all Erie stock issued since 1868 is therefore called. Mr. B. Ogden White, formerly of the New York Stock Exchange, who was provided with a printed copy of the constitution and by-laws of that association.

RULES OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The witness was asked to read article third of the by-laws, which is as follows:

"The Stock Exchange will not call or deal in any active speculation, or in any security, a registry of whose stock is not kept; some responsible bank, trust company, or other as Transfer Agency, and which shall give public notice at the time of establishing such registry of the number of shares so authorized to be registered, and shall not give at least thirty days' notice through the newspapers, and in writing to the President of the Stock Exchange, of any intended increase of the number of shares, either direct or through the issue of convertible bonds, and shall not at the same time give notice of the object for which such issue of stock or bonds is about to be made."

Mr. Southmayd contended that the Erie Railway Company had violated this rule in not having the 30,000 shares registered in the usual way.

Mr. Pierrepont asked the witness if he had not known many instances wherein unregistered stock had been offered at the Stock Exchange, and cited the case of the "Rock Island," "Wabash," and several others.

The witness could call to mind only one instance, distinctly, that of the Rock Island certificate, and he thought that error was rectified before any transactions in the new stock had been effected.

Mr. Amos D. Williams, of the firm of A. D. Williams & Co., brokers, 45 Wall street, was next called as a witness by Mr. Southmayd. He said he was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and was familiar with the calling and delivering of stock; if a certificate issued by the Erie and Trust Company became the registrars of Erie stock, no Erie certificate would be considered good unless registered by them. Such certificates would not be marketable, and if one was delivered to him he would not pay for it.

Mr. Pierrepont. Look at this Erie certificate, No. 108,199, for 100 shares, and tell me if it is not a genuine, just as it stands, if unmutilated, would not pass with you in the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Williams. I don't think it would.

The following colloquy between Mr. Gould as the President of the Erie Railway Company, was here put in evidence:

[Green Bag Extract.]

New York, Nov. 1, 1872.

E. G. Fabian, Esq., President Pacific Union Express Co.:

DEAR SIR: The railway is a national, [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, April 24.

A rumor which comes from Pittsburgh, regarding an important railroad purchase, throws some light upon the contest now going on between the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies, and also upon the recent rise in the price of Cleveland & Pittsburgh stock. The Pittsburgh & Connellsville Road, which runs from Pittsburgh in a southeast direction toward a northern branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Road at Cumberland, has been owned by the Erie Company, and stock was lately offered by them to the Pennsylvania Company at 127½. The latter company, however, evidently did not consider that 135, and the Erie managers offered it to the Baltimore & Ohio, which company, we rumor says, purchased it. The Pittsburgh & Connellsville Company have eight miles of road, and need to build a road in a northwest direction to Rochester, twenty-six miles, where a junction could be made with the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Road, the line of which terminates at Rochester (the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Company rent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago a track from Rochester to Pittsburgh). thus making a direct short line route from Baltimore via Cumberland, Connellsville, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Pa., and Wellsville, O., to Cleveland, and from Cleveland to Chicago on the Lake Shore. The entire distance from Chicago to Baltimore by such a route would be less than 900 miles, or considerably shorter than any present route from this city to tide-water. If the rumor is true in regard to the sale to the Baltimore & Ohio should prove correct, it will be seen that the Pennsylvania Company has been outgeneraled by its most formidable rival. The connection from Cleveland westward, would, however, probably be the Lake Shore, and the Baltimore & Ohio Company, as a road is now being built, under its auspices, through the Northern counties of Ohio and Indiana, which (if the removed purchase of the Connellsville road is true), would probably be made to connect with the Baltimore & Ohio at Sandusky. Pa., and so give the company an independent short route to Chicago.

The announcement that the Supreme Court of the United States has revised—or, more correctly, reversed—its decision of last year in regard to greenbacks being a legal tender for debts contracted prior to February, 1862, shows that the assurance of the Chicago Bar that the decision was well grounded, the new Judges, Strong and Bradley, have done exactly as it was expected they would do, to go to the full extent of the Legal-Tender act, if they had the power, and to do it as far back as they could, instead of limiting the decision to the point before the Legal-Tender act was passed. They made a clean sweep of it. It will be remembered that Judge Bradley, in his dissent, argued that the validity of the other point had not been in issue in regard to Judge Swayne's opinion, and that, therefore, in that decision, to read it, and reversing the decision of the Legislature of the

MONEY MARKET.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

APRIL, MAY and JUNE.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

Beautify the Complexion

BY USING

Helmbold's Catawba Grape Juice Pills,

AND

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

AND

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Grape Juice Pills

Are the Best and Most Reliable.

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB

Helmbold's Grape Juice Pill

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM

Bad Blood, Poor Complexion, Headache, Nervousness, Wakefulness at Night, Loss of Appetite, And Irregularities.

The Catawba Grape Pills

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

There is no better known Remedy for Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

H. T. Helmbold's Preparations

ARE PHARMACEUTICAL

Not a Single One Being Patented, but All on Their Own Merits.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth St., Philadelphia.

SHAY,

& 116 Lake-st.,

K SILKS,

BONNET,"

PONSON,"

VALLON,"

o de "INDIEN,"

o de MILAN,

Etc., Etc.

ll at $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 per yard.

at these prices.

ve one of the LARGEST, the CHEAPEST, stock of

k Silks

with an invitation to

andsome extended.

AL NOTICES.

ELEBRATED

URRAY

&

LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WA

The most lasting, ag and refreshing of all p for use on the Hand at the Toilet, and f For sale by all D Perfumers.

Hatchel

This elegant and fa only true and ori

Beware of Spuri Avoid Voting the Remedy for Ex Practice Fraud

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

166 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. Bennett,

Dr. Townsend,

The Bridal Chamber.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California and China.

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Lake Freights

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Southern Cotton Markets.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

Produce Markets.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Attempt to Restrict Church Obstructions and Advertising Processions.

Senator Douglas' Grave Endangered by a Tax Judgment.

The Common Council met yesterday evening.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented relative to the extension of Mary street and the grade of West Washington street, to repeal fire limits south of Twelfth street, for compensation for injuries caused by stroke of lightning, for paving Canal street, for paving Blue Island avenue, from Twelfth to Sixteenth street, against widening North Halsted, for opening Wisconsin street.

The petition was laid on the table.

The Mayor announced the resignation of C. E. Moore, Police Magistrate in the West Division, and the necessity for the election of a successor. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

OBSTRUCTIONS BY CHURCHES.

Ald. Montgomery offered a resolution relative to the placing of obstructions, in the shape of chairs, in the aisles of churches, lecture-rooms, etc., which he considered dangerous in case of fire, and wanted the Corporation Council to prepare an ordinance to stop the thing.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PUBLIC PROCESSIONS.

The same individual also presented a resolution instructing the Corporation Counsel to prepare an ordinance restricting public processions for advertising purposes in their proper limits.

It was referred to the same committee.

LOTTERIES.

THE IRISH PATRIOT.

Ald. McAvoy offered a resolution tendering the freedom and hospitalities of the city to Jeremiah O'Donovan-Rossa, in consideration of his personal sacrifices for the cause of freedom in his native land.

HITCHING RINGS.

An ordinance was submitted making it the duty of owners of real estate, where sidewalks are built, to put in iron rings in each twelve feet, under penalty of fine. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SCHOOL LANDS.

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for lease of the old Bridewell grounds, and the sale of the buildings, was passed.

WATER WORKS LOT.

Resolutions were offered relative to the construction of a fence around the Water Works lot, and grading the grounds; to directing the Superintendent of Police to enforce the bridge ordinance.

DEARBORN SCHOOL.

DOUGLAS LOT.

A communication from the City Comptroller stated that judgment had been obtained against the property in which Senator Douglas is buried, for over $1,000, for street improvements, and suggesting the propriety of redeeming it from sale.

PAVING ASHLAND AVENUE.

The Council adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. John E. Owens, the always favorite actor commenced his engagement at McVicker's Theatre last evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Removal of the Building Southward Decided Upon.

MINISTERIAL UNION.

A Meeting From Which it was Determined to Exclude Reporters.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Police Matters.

The Board of Police held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Brown in the chair. Present, Commissioners Gund and Sheridan.

The resignation of Fred Simeroe as a member of the police force was accepted.

Patrolman Henry McKinley was found guilty of inattention to duty, and was required to forfeit five days' pay.

The board then adjourned.

Announcements.

Court House Jobs.

Chicago Library Association.

Illinois Central Railway.

Personal.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Base Ball Gossip—Billiards—Aquatic.

BASE BALL.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

BILLIARDS.

AQUATIC.

Personal.

Progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

To The Public.

To Mechanics.

Standard Billiard Hall.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.

WILL OFFER

On Tuesday, April 25, at 9 1-2 a. m.

BY CATALOGUE,

Prints, Ginghams,

Lawns, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Satinetts, Hosiery, Suspenders, Gents' and Ladies' Palm Leaf, Straw and Leghorn Hats, and an elegant line of Edgings, Insertions, Handkerchiefs, &c.

On Wednesday, April 26

Men's, Boy's and Youths', Women's, Misses, and Children's

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

Samples large and always sold and freely duplicated. Catalogues Tuesday.

By THAYER, CURRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF Improved and Unimproved Real Estate, BY THAYER, CURRY & CO Auctioneers.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, AT AUCTION, On Tuesday, April 25, at 9 1-2 o'clk.

50 CRATES CROCKERY GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

Cigars, Wines, Liquors, Hardware, Table Cutlery, 28 cases School Slates, AT AUCTION.

SALOON AND FIXTURES, NO. 79 RANDOLPH-ST.

DRY GOODS. Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Linen Goods, Alpacas, Japanese Robes, Yankee Notions, etc.

No. 101 SOUTH PARK-AV. GENTEEL FURNITURE, Piano Forte, Melodeon, &c., AT AUCTION.

NO. 80 CENTRE-AV. Handsome Furniture, PIANOFORTE, &c.

No. 361 West Adams-st. AT AUCTION, On Friday, April 28, at 10 o'clock.

NO. 1363 WABASH-AV. GENTEEL FURNITURE, &C. AT AUCTION, On Saturday, April 30, at 10 o'clock.

215 SANGAMON-ST. Elegant Furniture, French Mirrors, Axminster Carpets, Fine Toned Pianos, etc., AT AUCTION.

NATIONAL HOTEL FURNITURE At Auction.

By J. SPEYER.

AUCTION SALES.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

323 SUPERIOR-ST.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

By HENRY FELTMAN & CO.

This day, at 12 o'clock, at No. 167 1-2 East Madison-st., 50 lots in an old Subdivision.

By HENRY FELTMAN & CO.

By HENRY FELTMAN & CO.

ELEGANT Household Furniture, Bedding, Etc. ALSO, HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

EXTRA SALE OF FINE Furniture, CONSISTING OF ELEGANT Chamber and Parlor Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Sofas, etc., etc.,

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE BY CATALOGUE. DRY GOODS

Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Poplins, Dress Goods, Skirts, Hosiery, Notions; also, a full line of Linen Hdkfs., Towels, Napkins, and Cloths.

On Thursday, April 27, At 9 1-2 a. m., at our salesroom, 23 and 25 Dearborn-st. REED, FLERSHEIM & CO, AUCTIONEERS.

Pawnbroker's Sale.

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

MOURNING GOODS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS

Change of Location to the LAKE PARK, FOOT OF RANDOLPH-ST. AND POSITIVELY The Last Week, Under their New and Mammoth Pavilion.

FARWELL HALL.

THEO. THOMAS' THE LAST GRAND CONCERTS WILL TAKE PLACE ON

A GRAND EXTRA MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 29.

MISS ANNA MEHLIG.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

JESTER JESTER JESTER JESTER JESTER HOUSES Crammed Nightly. Talking Hand. Cow-Bell Solos. Cin-Der-Ella

The Best Performance Ever Witnessed!

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS

THE CENTURY PLANT.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN ......Proprietor and Manager.

HOME WRECK.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

John E. Owens, SOLON SHINGLE. THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, DR. HORATIO SCOT, V. S.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Tuesday, April 25, at 8 o'clock.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$370 MADE IN ONE DAY, IN A LEGITIMATE business.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A

$500 I AM LEAVING CITY, AND WILL SELL

$500 CASH WILL PURCHASE A HALF

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LEASE.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WANTED TO RENT.

FINANCIAL.

AGENTS WANTED.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

LOST AND FOUND.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

MACHINERY.

PERSONAL.

FOREIGN.

A Protracted Struggle in France Predicted by Minister Washburne.

Bombardment of D'Issy and Vanvres by the Versailles Army.

The Communists Not Permitted by the Government...

Statement ...

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WEATHER.